



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all appointments, orders and notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attending accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wege des Heeren Luitenant Gouverneurs, gepubliceerde Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel worden aangezien, en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden verkerend. (Wet getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den 2ten Febr. 1812.

VOL. II.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1813.

[NO. 68.]

Publication.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having advertised to the public for which the Tax on Slaves was established under the Proclamation of the 16th May 1812, and deeming it advisable that a more certain fund should be established for the relief of Pensioned Officers of Government and their families, has been pleased to direct that in future the said Tax on Slaves shall be levied for and on account of Government and carried to the account of the General Revenues of the Island, and that in lieu thereof a percentage of 2 per cent be deducted from the salaries of all Officers in the Civil employment of Government, exceeding 50 Spanish Dollars per month.

In pursuance of this Resolution the Residents and Pay-masters throughout the Island and its Dependencies, have been instructed to make the said deduction, the same to have effect on the Islands of Java and Madura, on salaries for the month of June falling due in July, and the out-stations on those for the month of July, falling due in August.

A quarterly account of the state of this separate Fund will be published under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council for general information.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

BATAVIA,
May 28, 1813.

Publication.

THE Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat de belasting van de Slaven, by Proclamatie van den 16den Mei 1812 is ingevoerd, en raadzaam oordeelde dat tot onderstand van de Gepensioneerde Gouvernements Dienaren en hunne families, een duurzamer Fonds worde daargesteld, heeft besloten dat de voorschreven Belasting op de Slaven voortaan ten behoeve van het Gouvernment geheven zij op de rekening van de Generale Inkomsten van het Eiland gebracht zal worden, en dat in stede van dien eene Korting van 2 per Cent te beschieden van de Salaries der Officiers in de Burgerlijke Dienst, een percentage van 2 per Cent af te trekken van de Salaries der Officiers in de Burgerlijke Dienst, die meer dan 50 Spaansche Dalers per maand verdienen.

In de maanden van Juli en Augustus zal er van wege des Zynen Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, een Rekening van den staat van dit Fonds worden bekend gemaakt, tot informatie van het algemeen.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zynen Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA, den 28ten Mei, 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

Advertentie.

DE Eigenaren der Bazaars in de Ommelanden van Batavia, worden mits dezen ge- waarschoond om voor primo van de aanstaande maand July opgave te doen ten Kantore van den Accountant van de Magistraat, van de Inkomsten van hunne respectieve Bazaars voor den gepensioneerden Jare 1812, en te gelyker tyd de betaalde vyf Procento daarop, tegenwoordig Gouvernements Publicatie van den 4ten Febr. 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van den President en Magi- straat van Batavia en de Ommelanden.

BATAVIA, den 28ten Mei, 1813.

G. F. MEYLAND, Sec.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BLANK BOOKS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE

STAR OF THE EAST.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following conditions of the Opium Farm at Bantam, be published for general information.

1.—The Farmer to be vested with the exclusive privilege of retailing Opium in the District, comprehending the high as well as the low countries of Bantam.

2.—He is to be supplied with Opium from the Company's Store, at the rate of 1,200 Spanish Dollars per chest—but only in such quantities each month as may be found necessary to the consumption of the District.

3.—The number of retail shops to be limited to 6 or 7 in the low countries and to half the number in the highlands, each shop to be furnished with a licence from the Resident, specifying the place of the establishment.

4.—The Farmer is not to be permitted to issue Opium to the Retailers without its being previously mixed and prepared for use, and even in that state he is to be provided with a pass authorizing the quantity and the place to which it is to be sent, and the day of its removal.

5.—All crude Opium found in Bantam, or any of the Islands dependent thereon, excepting what is in the hands of the Farmer, is declared liable to confiscation—ordered to be given to the person who brings the information leading to the seizure.

6.—The Farmer himself shall not be permitted to have more Opium in his possession than what is furnished to him by Government, and all above that quantity is to be liable to confiscation.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, May 28, 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Advertentie.

ZYNE Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft goedgevonden te bepalen, dat de belasting van de Slaven, by Proclamatie van den 16den Mei 1812 is ingevoerd, en raadzaam oordeelde dat tot onderstand van de Gepensioneerde Gouvernements Dienaren en hunne families, een duurzamer Fonds worde daargesteld, heeft besloten dat de voorschreven Belasting op de Slaven voortaan ten behoeve van het Gouvernment geheven zij op de rekening van de Generale Inkomsten van het Eiland gebracht zal worden, en dat in stede van dien eene Korting van 2 per Cent te beschieden van de Salaries der Officiers in de Burgerlijke Dienst, een percentage van 2 per Cent af te trekken van de Salaries der Officiers in de Burgerlijke Dienst, die meer dan 50 Spaansche Dalers per maand verdienen.

In de maanden van Juli en Augustus zal er van wege des Zynen Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, een Rekening van den staat van dit Fonds worden bekend gemaakt, tot informatie van het algemeen.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zynen Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA, den 28ten Mei, 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

Advertisement.

IT having been represented to Government by the Director and Commissioners of the Lombard Bank, that the Bank Notes No. 599, of Spanish Dollars 50, and No. 1069 of Spanish Dollars 10, signed by the Commissioners Messrs. De Veye and Heyneman, and countersigned by the Director and Cashier, were lost from the Bank previous to the dates being filled up, the same are hereby declared to be void and of no value, and the holders thereof are required to give in to the Director the names of the persons from whom they received them, in order that a full and thorough investigation may take place.

That no one may plead ignorance hereof, this Advertisement will be published in the English, Dutch, Chinese and Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places for public information.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, June 2, 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Advertentie.

DIRECTEUR en Commissarissen der Bank van Leening aan het Gouvernment kennis gegeven hebbende, dat de Bank-briefven No. 599 van Spaansch Dalers 50 en No. 1069 van Spaansch Dalers 10, getekend door de Commissarissen De Veye en Heyneman en gecounterseignéerd door de Directeur en Cassier, vermist zyn geworden voor dat de datum derzelve is ingevuld, zo werden deselve by deze verklaard voor ongeldig, en de houders derzelve gelast om de namen der bringers of aanbidders aan den Directeur te melden, op dat een scherp en volledig onderzoek hier omtrent worde aangevangen.

Op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid zoude kennen voortwenden, zal deze advertentie in de Engelsche, Hollandsche, Chinese en Indische taken worden bekend gemaakt en op de gewoone plaatsen, geaffigeerd worden, tot een ieders informatie.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA, den 2 Juni 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Government will rent for a period of 7 years, the District of Tjibia, in the Regency of Bandong, in which the Hill named Noëng-nang, producing some Bird's Nests, is situated, with all the privileges and advantages arising from the said Hill and District, under terms and conditions that will be deemed on the day of Sale. Further particulars may be known on application to the Resident of Buitenzorg.

The Sale will take place at the Stadt-house, at Batavia, on Tuesday the 15th June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, May 30, 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

Advertentie.

WORDT hierby kennis gegeven dat het Gouvernment voortrents is het District Tjibia in het Regentschap Bandong, in hetwelk gelegen is de Berg Neengnang, waarin eenige Vogelnestjes gevonden worden, voor een tydperk van zeven jaren in eigendom afstaan, met alle privilegiën en voordeelen aan hetzelve gehecht en daartoe voortsprekende, en zodanige Conditiën en Voorwaarden als op den dag der verkoping zullen worden bekend gemaakt, zynde nadere informatie te bekomen ten Kantore van de Resident van Buitenzorg.

De verkoping zal plaats hebben op het Stadt-huis te Batavia, op Dinsdag den 15 Juni aanstaande, ten 10 uren voor de middag.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA, den 30 Mei 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Purchasers of the Opium Farm of Bantam, via having failed in the payments required by the Conditions, the Farm will be again put up to Sale on the 15th day of June next, and then sold to the highest bidder, unless the Purchasers in the mean time conform to the Conditions of the Farm.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, May 28, 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Advertentie.

DE Kopers van de Amphioen Pacht te Batavia niet aan de by de Conditien ge-eiscnte betaling voldaan hebbende, zo wordt by deze bekend gemaakt dat gedachte Pacht op den 15de Juny aanstaande op nieuw aan de meestbiedende zal Verpacht worden, ten ware de eerste Kopers in tusschen tyd aan de Conditien kwamen te voldoen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

BATAVIA, den 28 Mei 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT SAMARANG.

On the 15th June, 1813.

THE BRIG now on the Stocks at Rembang, belonging to Government, with her masts and yards as far as completed—the particulars of which may be ascertained on application to the Master Builder.

The Brig to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the time she is knocked down to the highest bidder.

One half the purchase money to be paid in the name of the purchaser within 48 hours, and the remainder in ten days after the day of sale.

The established duties on the sale or transfer of Vessels to be paid by the Purchaser.

The sale to take place by the Vendue-Master, at the Master-Attendant's Office at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day above mentioned.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, May 20th, 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

TE

SAMARANG

Zal by Publieke Vendutie op den 15de Juny 1813, Verkogt worden,

DE Brig thans te Rembang op Stapel staande en aan het Gouvernment toebehoorende, met deszelve Masten en Raas voor zo ver dezelve gereed zyn.

Het Vaartuig zal lopen voor Rekening van de Koper van het oogenblik dat het zelve door den meestbiedenden gemynd is.

De helft der Kooppennningen zal voor Rekening van de Koper binnen 48 uren en het overige binnen Tien Dagen na het Sluiten van de Koop voldaan worden.

De gewone geregtigheden op de Verkoop of Overdracht van Vaartuigen zullen door de Koper gedragen worden.

De Verkoop zal ten dage voornoemt gehouden worden door de Vendu-meester ten Kantore van de Equipage-meester, ten Tien uren voor de Middag.

BATAVIA, den 20ste Mei 1813.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van het Govt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sale of Spices belonging to Government, formerly fixed on the 10th of June, has been postponed until the 17th proximo. The Sale will take place by Public Auction, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the Spice Store House, in the presence of the Commissioners for the Commercial Committee, and will consist of the spices recently imported on the

MACE,
NUTMEGS, first sort.
Do. second do.
CLOVES.

The Lots will consist in Perculs of 125 lbs. and the mode of Payment will be defined on the day of Sale.

By order of the President and Members of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt, dat den Verkoop van Speceryen die bepaald was op den 10de Juny, isgesteld, geworden tot op aanstaande Donderdag den 17de Juny 1813, des Vrijdags ten 9 uren door Vendumeesteren ten overstaan van Heren Commissarissen uit het Commerciaal Comité, voor de West-Indische Specery Pakhuysen; Publiek aan de meesbiedende voor Rekening van het Gouvernement zal worden Verkocht een parthy

FOELY,
NOTEN MUSSCHATEN, 1te soort.
Do. 2de do.
GARRIOFFEL NAGELEN.

Zullen deze Verkoop geschieden by Perculs van 125 lb. ieder, zo als zulks, gelyk ook de wyze van betaling op den dag van den Verkoop nader zal worden bekend-gemaakt.

Ter ordonnantie van de President en Leden van het Commerciaal Comité.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

Advertisement.

BY order of the President and Bench of Magistrates, notice is hereby given, that from the 15th instant to the 15th of July next, the duty of an half per cent on the value of the Houses in Town, for this current year, will be received at the Office of their Accountant at the Stad-house, agreeably to a Government order of the 26th February last.

G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

BATAVIA,
June 9, 1813.

Advertentie.

VAN wege President en Magistraten van Batavia en dies ommelanden, wordt aan alle Eigenaars van en personen administratie hebbende over Huizen, Stallen, Pakhuysen, Pedarcken, en andere gebouwen binnen de Stad alhier, het zy dat zy bewoond worden of niet, bekend gemaakt, dat van den 15 dezer tot den 15 July aanstaande des Maandags, Dingsdags, Donderdags, en Vrydags, (Feestdagen uitgezonderd) ten Kantore van hunne accountant op 't Stadhuys zal ontvangen worden, Een half per cento op de getaxeerde waarde van diezelven, in stede van de hier tevoren betaalde Huishuur, en zulks voor dit lopende Jaar gerekend van primo January tot ultimo December ingevolge Gouvernements besluit van den 26 February deses Jaars, zullende tegen de nalatigen worden geprocureert naar luid der hier omtrent gestelde orders.

G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

BATAVIA,
den 9 Juny 1813.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendu-meesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden als

Op Maan'ag den 14 Juny 1813.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van Mr. Shrapnell, staande in het voormalige binnen Hospitaal, van een parthy Persiaanse Paarden, en andere goederen. Als meede voor toekenning van het Gouvernement, van 5 Persiaanse Paarden nevens een parthy Tarwe.

Op Woensdag den 16 Juny 1813.

VOOR een leedig Huis van den Heer Kogelaar, staande op Molenvliet, voor rekening van den boedel van wylen J. Klop-rogge, van een parthy Boeken in onderscheidene talen en wetenschappen.

Op Vrydag den 18 Juny 1813.

VOOR Lands Boeyen, voor rekening van den boedel van wylen den Chirurgyn M. van J. J. J. Goud en Zilver werken, Huisdieren, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, en al het geen wat ten dage der Verkoop zal worden afgeveert.

ENIGE
HOLLANDSCHE
ALMANAKKEN,
VOOR HET LOPENDE JAAR
Zyn op de LANDS Druk-kerij te bekomen.

Advertentie.

WORDT bekend gemaakt dat enige parthyen Jatty Houtwerken, op de onderscheidene Stapel-plaatsen langs de Kust leggende, te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, op de volgende Jagen publiek zullen verkocht worden.

Te Batavia, de eerste Maandagen van de maanden Augustus, November en February aanstaande.

Te Samarang, op de eerste Maandagen van de maanden September, December en Maart aanstaande.

Te Sourabaya, op de eerste Maandagen van de maanden October, January en April aanstaande.

Ben algemeene beschrijving van de Houtwerken zal voor de dag der Verkoop worden bekend gemaakt, zynde nadere informatie ten alleer tyde te bekomen by den Accountant te Batavia, en de Timber Store-keeper in de Oostlyke Districten.

De Houtwerken zullen in geschikte parthyen worden afgedeel en verkocht worden by den opslag aan de meesbiedenden zonder onderscheid, zullende de pryzen ingezet worden op de helft van die welke door het voormalig Hollandsch Gouvernement bepaald waren.

Een Tiende van de kooppenningen zal op de dag der Verkoop voldaan worden, en het overige binnen drie maanden na dien datum, en wel by het weghalen der Houtwerken, zullende alle Houtwerken welke by ommekomst van die tyd niet zyn afgehaalt, op de eerst volgende Verkoop wederom opgeveert worden, en niet langer beschouwd worden als aan de eerste koper toebehorende.

Het verveeren der Houtwerken van de Stapel-plaatsen, als mede alle risico van het oogenblik der Verkoop, zal voor rekening wezen van de kopers.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Kade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. v. t. Gouv.
BATAVIA,
den 7 Juny 1813.

Notice.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to direct that the Estate of the late Captain Watling should be made over to the European Orphan Chamber, all person having demands against the said Estate will in future make the same known to the President and Members of the European Orphan Chamber at Batavia, the undersigned having no further concern therein.

THO. OTHO TRAVERS,
Town Major.

BATAVIA,
June 1813.

BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP.

DE Heeren Leden worden by desen in innerd aan de aanstaande Algemeene Vergadering, die wegens het ingevalen heeft eene week uitgesteld, nu plaats zal hebben op Maandag den 14den dezer te Batavia op den huize Laanhof.

Batavia, den 10 Juny 1813. J. TH. ROSS, Sec.

To be sold by Public Sale,
ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT.

ON MONDAY, the 14th INSTANT,
At Mr. SHRAPNELL'S WARE-HOUSE, in Batavia.

FIVE
LARGE HORSES,

ALSO,
A QUANTITY OF
WHEAT,
SOME OF WHICH IS OF A LATE IMPORTATION.

The Conditions of Sale according to the regulations of the Vendue Department.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 14TH INSTANT,
AT THE WARE-HOUSES.

Messrs. SHRAPNELL & COMPANY.

Several Arab Horses,
Dates, wet and dry,
Kismishes,
Raisins,
Almonds,
A variety of Surat Piece Goods.
Some China Goods.
Cape Wine, in leaguers and hogsheds.

With a few remaining Effects of the late Capt. Dighton.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geenen dewelke sulde hebben eenig recht van pretentie te hebben dan wel schulden, zyn, aan wylen Jan Dirk Nanninga, gelieven zulks voor ultimo Juny aanstaande optegeeven aan deszelfs Testamentairen Exceutor O. George van der Keer.

BATAVIA den 26 Mei 1813.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hoogen Raad Pieter van Heemstede, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van insolvent overleden en als zodanig administrerende, de handenschap van wylen den Heer Andries Hart-sinck, in leven Landdrost te Buitenzorg heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte ad Valvas Cura, op ende jegens alle onbekende die eenig recht actie of pretentie, ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschap vermeer te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik Willem Anthony van den Heuvel, Eerste Deurwaarder en Gezwore Exploiteur van welmelde Hoogen Raad, by deze voor de derde maal ben dagvarende alle onbekende die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voornoemde Andries Hartsinck vermeenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 16 Juny 1813, des morgens ten half negen uren, ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia te compareeren, dan wel Gemachtigdens te zenden, ten einde het derde default te purgeeren, voorts te zien dienen van Intendith, met de verificatie daar toe specterende.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigierd.

BATAVIA, den 3 Juny 1813.

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben dan wel verschuldigd zyn aan den boedel van wylen Bernardus de Ridder, gelieve daar van binnen den tyd van twee Maanden opgave te doen aan desselfs meede Exceutor F. M. Kili-an.

FOR SALE,
At No. 30, Great Malacca Street,
BENGAL GHEE,
PER CASK OR POUND.

BATAVIA, MAY 29, 1813.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, June 11, 1813.

In consequence of the departure of Dr. Ainslie, and there being no Surgeon disposable to take charge of the office of Superintendent Surgeon, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a Medical Officer be appointed provisionally to receive the Medical reports, to conduct the Roster of Duty, and to furnish the returns and reports required for the Medical Board and for Government, with the salary of 800 Sonat Rupees per month while so employed, and the Establishment hitherto allowed to the Superintendent Surgeon.

Mr. Hodgson, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to this duty from the date of Dr. Ainslie's departure.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to establish a Commercial Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the Commercial Arrangements determined upon by Government, and for Superintending the receipts and issues of Public Stores throughout the Island, the following Regulations are to be attended to by the several Officers concerned respectively.

1.—The Ware-house-keeper and Store-keepers at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, and the Residents of Districts, where there are no separate Store-keepers, will correspond direct with the Committee on Stores and Tonnage, and will furnish the monthly balance of Stores in hand, specifying each kind, together with any other information which may be required by the Committee from time to time.

2.—Whenever any Shipments or Exports are made, or any Imports received on account of Government, information thereof is to be sent to the Committee by the Store-keeper or Resident concerned.

3.—Goods or Produce shipped from the several Ports along the Coast for Batavia, on account of Government, are to be consigned to the Committee—the invoice being sent in duplicate, one copy to the Committee and one copy to Government.

4.—Indents for every description of Civil and Marine Stores throughout the Island,

excepting Teak Timber, require in the first instance the signature or authority of the Lieutenant Governor, but they will afterwards (except on emergency) be sent to the Committee, and examined and checked previously to the issue of the Stores—and in cases where the Stores may be issued without the indent being previously examined, the indents are to be subsequently sent to the Committee. In remote Stations, when the local authority may require the issue of Stores on emergency, the reasons which induce the measure are to be reported to Government without delay, and the accounts will not be passed until their sanction is obtained and communicated to the Committee. To preclude the necessity of such issues being made in remote Stations without the previous authority of Government, the Residents in the different districts respectively will forward to the Lieutenant Governor, monthly or quarterly, according to circumstances, an estimate of the Stores that may be required to be issued for the Public Service, for the ensuing month, or three months—on which a general authority will be granted for the issue of such as may appear indispensable.

All Indents are in future to be signed by the parties who are to apply for the Stores, and to be drawn out according to the following form and in duplicate.

FORM OF INDENT.

Articles.	Quantity.	For what purpose required.

I declare upon honor to the best of my belief that the above articles are actually required for the purposes above specified, and that in the event of there being any surplus remaining, the same will re-delivered into the Company's Stores.

Counter-signed by the Chief local Authority.

5.—No Sales, except for Timber, are to be made from any store, or in any Residency, without direct authority of Government. The Committee being more especially charged with the conveyance of the usual supplies of Colonial Produce to Batavia, the Residents along the coast respectively will attend to all such suggestions as they may receive from the Committee regarding the shipment of Produce to that Port.

6.—The Deputy Accountants at Samarang and Sourabaya will forward monthly to the Committee a Copy of the Resident Memoir, as far as concerns the Stores—and the Master Attendants at Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya will transmit to the Committee a copy of all their reports of arrivals and Departures. These Regulations are not intended to interfere with the existing Regulations or with the accounts sent to the Accountants and to Government, which are to be continued as heretofore.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA,
June 9, 1813.

We have again to trespass on the patience of our Subscribers from the unusual and unexpected delay of advices from India or Europe—at no one time since the commencement of our labours has there before been so complete a dearth of public intelligence; and that too at a period of the greatest possible importance, as the first accounts must be decisive as well with regard to the war in Russia and in the Peninsula as in the domestic politics of Great Britain. How many changes may not have occurred since October, which is the latest date to which our direct advices extend.—To speculate, however, without any grounds even for conjecture, would be altogether useless, and we must therefore defer the subject entirely, confidently hoping that in a very short time longer the suspense will be removed.

There is but little in Java of what is termed public news, and the general tranquillity of the Colony is so uninterrupted that such an occurrence as recently happened at Probolinggo is an extraordinary event. The real grounds of the tumult are not yet ascertained, but the troops have returned to Cantonments, the people who had fled are returning to their homes, and it is evident that the Banditti were in the first instance few, and were never headed by any Chief of importance or connected beyond the immediate spot where his first success rapidly increased the number of his followers.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following account of the entertainment on His Majesty's Birth-day—a day which is ever dear to a British subject, and especially at a distance from his Native Land. Friday the 4th instant, being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth Day, was celebrated with the honors and festivities suitable to the occasion.

The unfavorable state of the weather prevented the usual Military display, which was to have taken place in the morning. At 12 o'clock the Commander of the Forces attended by the Staff and Officers of the Western Division of the Army, waited on the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, where they were met by the chief respectable Dutch Inhabitants of the Settlement.

It was intended that a Review of the Troops should have taken place in the evening at 5 o'clock, but the state of the weather rendered this tribute of Military honor impracticable. The rain which had poured in torrents all the evening, fortunately abated about 8 o'clock, when the beauty and fashion of Batavia began to assemble at Goonoong Sahree, where superb preparations had for some time been making for the occasion; at half past 8 o'clock, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Raffles made their appearance, soon after the Commander of the Forces, attended by the Staff, entered the Ball Room.

The Ball was opened at 9 o'clock, by our gallant Commander and our amiable Lady Governor, who, we are happy to say, seemed to have recovered her usual health. The sprightly dance was kept up with uncommon animation till half past 12, when the party were summoned to the Supper Tables, which were decorated with the utmost taste, and covered with every delicacy and luxury Batavia could afford. The whole was conducted in a superior style of elegance. The following Toasts were given and drank with enthusiasm.

King.—*Tune, God save the King.*
Prince Regent.—*Tune, Prince of Wales' March.*

Queen and Royal Family.—*Tune, God save the King.*

Duke of York and the Army.—*Tune, Duke of York's March.*

Navy.—*Tune, Rule Britannia.*

Marquis Wellington, and the Army in Spain.—*Tune, See the Conquering Hero comes.*

Lord Minto.—*Tune, Within a mile of Edinburgh.*

Sir George Nugent, and the Army in India.—*March.*

General Gillespie, (proposed by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.)—*Tune, British Grenadiers.*

Mr. Raffles, the Lieutenant Governor of Java, and prosperity to his Government, (proposed by General Gillespie.)—*Tune, Tight little Island.*

Mrs. Raffles, and the Ladies of Java.—*Tune, I would make you join to follow me.*

The land we live in.—*Saint Patrick's Day.*

Succes to our efforts in Russia.—*March.*

Mrs. van Ysseldyk, and the Ladies of Batavia.—*Tune, Off she goes.*

The gardens were beautifully illuminated, and we understand a grand display of Fire-works was projected, but this interesting spectacle was prevented by the heavy rain. The company retired from the Supper Tables to the Ball-room, when the dance was again resumed, opened as before by the Commander of the Forces and the Lady Governor;—at 4 o'clock the party broke up, when the company separated highly gratified with the entertainment of the evening.

At a late meeting of the Batavian Literary Society, the Honorable Archibald Seton, late Governor of Pondichy and now Member of the Supreme Government at Calcutta, and William Marsden, Esq. F. R. S. were elected honorary Members of the Society.

We hear from Sourabaya that a Vessel has arrived from Amboyna direct. The Master reports that when he sailed the Honorable Company's Ship Apollo was gone to Banda, but that she was expected to return to Amboyna, in about a week from that date, and would be dispatched on her homeward bound voyage without delay.—It does not appear that it was at all a subject of conversation whether the Apollo would touch at Batavia, a circumstance which we apprehend renders her arrival at this port the more probable. The Master of the vessel above mentioned further reports the unpleasant intelligence that two freighted ships have been lost on their voyage to the Moluccas during the last season, viz. the Prince of Orange, and the Yderos.

By an Arab Prow from Minto further advices have been received from that Residency.—We regret to learn the death of Mr. de Neys, after a short illness. He was seized with the fever of Port Louis, at which place his duties kept him employed.—Owing to the settlement continuing more healthy and prosperous than formerly.

The following description of Moscow, the present seat of war in Europe, will, we hope, prove acceptable to our Readers.

Moscow, a large city of the Russian Empire, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon

the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into the following divisions. 1. Kremlin, which is the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, 2 miles in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the Czars, several churches, 2 convents the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal, now in ruins. 2. The Khitaigorod, or the Chinese town, which is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly stuccoed, or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other, without any interval between them. 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town, which runs round the two preceding divisions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. 4. Semlainogorod, which environs all the other three quarters; and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The two last mentioned divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. 5. The Sloboda, or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neglina. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yausa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neglina at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these last-mentioned rivulets are, in summer, little better than dry channels. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt, or painted green, and many roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert; others, the quarters of a populous town; some of a poor village; others of a great capital. Moscow is certainly the largest town in Europe: its circumference within the rampart that incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in such a straggling manner, that its population corresponds in no degree with its extent. It has, however, been pretty well ascertained: it contains within the ramparts, 300,000 souls. It is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburg. Here the chief nobles reside; who do not belong to the court: they here support a large number of retainers; gratify their taste for a ruder and more expensive magnificence in the ancient feudal style; and are not, as at Petersburg, eclipsed by the superior splendor of the court. The places of public worship in Moscow, including chapels, amount to above 1000; of these, 484 are public churches, 199 of which are of brick, stuccoed, or white-washed; and the others of wood, painted red. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in belfreys detached from the church, are fixed immovable to the beams, and are rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed here a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunof, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia; till he was surpassed by the empress Anne, who presented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. Among the public institutions in Moscow, is the Foundling Hospital, endowed in 1764, by Catharine, and supported by voluntary contributions, to encourage which, she granted to all benefactors some valuable privileges, in proportion to the extent of their liberality; and, it is remarkable, that a private merchant, named Dimidof, has expended on this charity 200,000L. The gardens hereabouts yield the famous transparent apple, called by the Russians Naliwi, with va-

riety of other fruits. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia; particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation of this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which rises near Ruza, and falling into the Occa, near Colomaia, communicates with that river, with the Volga. But as peace, Moscow is navigable in the spring, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. This city is 460 miles SE. of Petersburg, and 1200 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 55. 45. N. lon. 37. 31. E. [Walker's Gazetteer.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] June 4.—Brig Maria, H. Humans, from Paccalongang, 31st May.—Cargo, Rice for Government.

June 6.—Ship Good Hope, J. Napier, from Banca, 24th May.—Cargo, Tin for Government.—Passenger, Lieut. Andrews.

Same day.—Brig De Erstezoon, Pypers, from Sourabaya, 29th May.

Do.—Ship Anna Margaret, B. S. Limon, from Sourabaya.

June 7th.—Malay Brig Gelany, Oessin, from Grissce the 20th May.

June 9th.—Schooner De Goede Verwagting, H. Bomenkhof, from Paccalongang the 4th June.—Rice for Government.

Same day.—Malay Brig Antonet Maria, Amin Velin, from Port Nugent the 3d June.

DEPARTURES.] June 6.—Ship Eugenia, J. Blayd, for Bombay.—Cargo, Sugar. Brig Charlot, E. Masquiere, for Samarang.—An Arab brig, A. Daniels, for Cheribon.

Do. 9.—Transport Cornwallis, J. Leigh, for Madras and Bengal.

Do. 10.—His Majesty's sloop Hecate, Captain J. Drury.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.
H. C. brig Mary Ann—ship Charlotte—do. Indian—do. Good Hope—do. Mary—do. Perseverance—do. Anna Margaret—brig Emilia—do. Farquhar—do. Maria—do. Erstezoon—schooner Flying Dragoon—do. De Goedeverwagting—Arab ship Cundang Russi—do. brig Montrose—Malay brig Gelany—do. do. Antonet Maria.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the Letter containing an account of the festivities at Samarang on the 4th instant.—It was too late for insertion—but shall appear in our next.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE COURIER—August 28.

OUR ARMY IN PORTUGAL.

Camp, near Cuellar, August 4, 1812.
The position of our division, previous to the attack on the 22d ult. was along the top of a ridge of hills, but so exposed to the cannonade of the enemy, (who were on a ridge parallel to us, on the other side of a valley, as wide as just to be within range of each other's artillery) that we were obliged to be on our bellies, while they shot us most lustily with round shot and shells, but luckily threw most of them too far. In this state we were kept twenty minutes, till the columns which were moving to the right (to prevent our right being turned, which was the view of Marmont) had got their several stations. All then being ready, the attack commenced by the 5th division standing up, and advancing in the line down the hill, across the valley and up their hill at the bottom of which we met their sharpshooters, who kept up a very sharp fire upon us during our advance, because we never condescended to fire a single shot. From the moment we rose to advance, the fire from the enemy's guns increased upon us, and when we got to the bottom of our own hill they began to send showers of grape and canister amongst us, and continued it till we got across the valley and about half way up their hill, when, I suppose, seeing nothing could stop us, they thought it prudent to remove their guns, for fear we should get hold of them, and allowed us to come in contact with their infantry, which on reaching the top of the hill, we found in contiguous close columns of battalions at six paces interval, consisting of the 6th and 7th divisions of French infantry. Till within 40 yards of them, we never but for a moment, once saw them. At the above distance we gave them three cheers, received their fire (one of the ranks kneeling) returned it, and directly charged; on which they immediately faced about and set off, but talked again for a short time, when finding us inclined for nothing but the bayonet, they set off before us altogether and our cavalry dashed in among them and played the Devil!

Our gallant General (Leith) who led us on in the most brilliant style, is doing well, and, we hope, will soon join us.

"We do not expect to advance to Burgos, without heavy artillery, which we can never get up in this sandy country.

Marmont died of his wounds on the 31st July, at a short distance from this place.

In a former letter from the same office, it is stated that his regiment (1st battalion the 38th) marched from Lisbon, a distance of 350 miles in 17 days, and joined the army of Lord Wellington, on the 11th July, the day before the battle.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 26.—Arrived the Rota, 44, Captain Somerville, from Plymouth, to take General Sir Edward Paget, Generals Madden and Barnes, and their respective suites, to Lisbon; and the Cormorant, from Woolwich. Admiral Scott hoisted his flag this morning on board the Niemen frigate, for the Scheldt fleet.

FRENCH PAPERS.

BARCELONA, AUGUST 1.

On the 27th of July, at three o'clock in the morning, an expedition consisting of the brigades Lamarque, Devaux, and Clement, marched from this, and arrived in the evening at Martorell. Orders were then given to the troops to march all night, and to attack Monserrat at the break of day. Some musket shots discharged by the sentinels of the insurgent army, apprised the enemy of our approach, and at day-light we found ourselves in front of the entrenched position of Casa Marana, where the corps of Manso was drawn up in order of battle. Dispositions were instantly made to carry the entrenchments. The enemy was overthrown and pursued to the gates of Maurea. Our troops then moved rapidly upon the convent, the approaches to which had been recently strengthened with works. The road is commanded by a fort, which the English had caused to be constructed at the hermitage of St. Dimas, higher up than the convent, in a position almost inaccessible. Our troops passed under the Fort, notwithstanding the multitude of balls, stones, and fragments of rocks which the Anglo-Catalan Regiment stationed there, showered down upon them. Mr. Lafaille, Chief of the battalion of Engineers, entered the convent with the foremost of the troops; but they were continually under the fire and the projectiles from the fort of St. Dimas. The column of the chief of battalion Sarrere, advancing by Colbato, drove away every enemy that opposed it, and arrived on one of the points of the mountain, in front of the fort, from which it greatly annoyed the garrison by a well-supported fire of musketry.

The Adjutant Commandant, Ordonneau, and Mr. Lafaille, Chief of the Battalion of Engineers, with a detachment of the Voltigeurs of the 11th regiment of the line, clambered up to the gate of the fort, by steps cut nearly perpendicularly in the rock, and in which a few resolute men would have easily arrested the progress of the strongest columns. The enemy called in their outer posts, and destroyed the bridge which led to the fort across a precipice. Major Chevalier, of the 14th of the line, then advanced upon the summits of the rocks situated in front, and summoned the English Commander to surrender; but received an answer in the negative. General Clement then directed Lafaille, Commandant of Engineers, to reconnoitre the position in which our two pieces of mountain cannon would be placed, with advantage. These guns had been brought by 150 men of the third light regiment, of the 11th and 15th, and arrived at the position at two in the morning on the 29th. The remainder of the night was employed in the construction of batteries, which began to play at day-break. They were placed within less than musket-shot from the fort. Our voltigeurs, stationed in the highest points of the rocks, kept up a continual fire on the works, and favoured the action of the artillery. The enemy was disconcerted by so unexpected an attack, and continued to capitulate. By the capitulation, which was signed by the Adjutant Commandant Ordonneau, Chief of the Staff, and the English Colonel Green, the garrison were to be prisoners of war, and to be conducted to Barcelona.

The loss of the enemy has been very considerable, as well at the attack of Casa Marana as at that of the fort of Dimas, of Colbato, and Montsirol. These actions will have the most fortunate results; they have been extremely brilliant, on all the troops which clambered up, under the enemy's fire, those rocks which appeared to be inaccessible. The 29th and 30th were employed in destroying and blowing up the fort, the works of the enemy, and a part of the Convent. Thus the insurgents

(Continued after Poetry and Scraps.)



From the ANTHROLOGY.

THE MARINER.

The storm was spent; and, crowning waste and wild,
In shoreless pomp the darkened ocean lay,
Nor glimmering moor the gloom of night beguiled,
Nor sound proclaimed the dinge of absent day.
Plung'd in the horrors night and silence give,
Unfathom'd depth, and dark and shoreless view,
See, spent with toil, and struggling yet alive,
The short survivor of a stranded woe.
Faint is the arch whose agonizing throes,
With wearied effort feebly beats the wave,
And faint the panting, strangled voice for woe,
That breathes to heaven the hopeless prayer to save.
For once on high the courier of the day,
Has wheel'd his course un pitying o'er his head,
Since, urg'd on rocks, the fragile bark gave way,
And plung'd him helpless in the ocean's bed.
Off from afar the dim discover'd land,
Or distant sail has met his fancy's eye,
Or from his bursting voice and waving hand,
Has slowly sunk or pass'd dimly by.
Aid of despair, and anguish and alarm,
Have sunk him hopeless to the depths below,
As oft the pang of death has nerv'd his arm,
And bade him toil for still protracted woe.
Yet soon as nature's flame is glimmering less,
The pains of death repeated shall be o'er,
That breast that heaves tumultuous with distress,
Full soon shall think of life and home no more.
No pitying voice his distant friends shall tell,
For when what pangs his dying bosom rung,
Now speak, when time has struck his funeral knell,
The last fond prayer that linger'd on his tongue.
Sufferer, farewell! no mortal eye was near,
To see thee sink expiring in the wave,
No ear was there to hear of death to hear,
No hand to mark thine undistinguish'd grave.
Yet for thy sake alone the winding shore,
The Post's lamp shall raise its mournful strain,
While hapless sufferers plaintive shall deplore,
And shield thy fate from dark oblivion's reign.

SCRAPS.

A Captain of a trading-ship having been not long since in the city of Constantinople, lodged in the house of a sea-faring Turk. One day he observed to the Mus-selman, that in all his walks through the immense city of Constantinople and its suburbs, he had not seen any thing like jails for the imprisonment of Debtors. "Christian dog," said the disciple of Mahomed, do you suppose that we are so debased as to copy the Mazarine policy? We take care to strip a debtor of all his property, as far as it will go, to pay his just debts—but there we leave him—we usually turn him loose to begin the world again. The believers in our Prophet are above shutting up their fellow-men in cages, in order to starve, persecute, and torment them. "We make a distinction between a man and a rat,"—I have been in several of the Mazarine (Christian) cities, and never looked at a debtor's prison without horror, as the place where a man is degraded to the condition of a rat."

An Athenian of London once requested an author to write a speech for him to speak at a public dinner. "I must first dine, with you," replied he, "and see how you open your mouth, that I may know what sort of words will fit it."

Major —, as he lay with one of his legs wrapped up in bandages, told Mr. P. Smyth, he would leave him the goat for a legacy; "I should be sorry," said the war, turning to another gentleman in company, "to have such a legacy."

A person passing by the Session-house in the Old Bailey, asked his friend what building it was? "That," replied his friend, "is a house where they tell fortunes, and pretty correctly too; for those whom they foretell will be hanged, seldom come to be hanged."

(Continued from the third page.) who had prepared one of the finest religious edifices in Christendom, by transforming it into a fortress, and in making it an arsenal and depot for all articles necessary for war, are alone to blame for the destruction of this celebrated monument, the object of the ancient veneration of the people. We have brought to Barcelona the English General Green, one Lieutenant Colonel, 1000 men, and 300 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Anglo-Catalan forces, which were formed, paid, and commanded by the English. This was the basis of that deception which the authors of the Catalonian insurrection founded their greatest hopes.

PARIS, Aug. 21. We have received letters from Spain, which contain interesting details of the affair which took place in the neighbourhood of Salamanca, on the 22d of

July. Perhaps the English army was never so near complete destruction. The wound which the Duke of Ragusa received in the field of battle, caused a moment of indecision, which alone saved the army from total defeat. The English General Le Marchant was killed in the battle. Sir William Horsford, Generals Cotton, Leith, and Alton, are among the wounded. Several of the English regiments were cut in pieces, and the loss suffered by the English so weakened it, that it was not able to prevent the French from regaining their former positions, in which they are waiting reinforcements.

Our army has brought with it all its artillery and baggage. On the 24th, the English cavalry wished to attack our rear, where the 69th regiment of the line was placed. This brave regiment firmly waited the charges, and repulsed the enemy, who retired, with a considerable loss in men and horses. We are assured that in this charge, General Cotton, Commander in Chief of the Cavalry, was wounded—many prodigies of valour were performed in those different actions. Among many other traits of heroism, is mentioned that of a French Officer of the 112th regiment, who having personally attacked an Englishman, who carried a flag, took it by cutting off his arm.

Since its arrival on the Douro, the French army has been daily fortifying itself, and receiving reinforcements of troops from Vittoria and Madrid. — *Journal de Paris, Aug. 21.*

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1812.

Lord Wellesley went out on Monday night in a plain carriage to view the illuminations, and near the Admiralty was recognized by the people, who proposed to draw his carriage, which he endeavoured to dissuade them from carrying into effect, excusing himself with many expressions of thanks. They suffered him to proceed towards Whitehall, but on his return to Charing-cross they took off his horses, and drew his carriage along the Strand, Fleet-street, &c. to St. Paul's, and the Mansion-house, and back again by the way of Pall Mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, to Apsley-house. The carriage was followed by an immense crowd, who halted frequently for the purpose of cheering the name of Lord Wellington, and of hurraing Lord Wellesley in language of warm congratulation. His Lordship repeatedly addressed the multitude. He stated shortly, but with great force, the eminent services of his gallant brother, in India, as well as in Europe, and the prominent features of his character, which had obtained for him the unanimous esteem and love of his army, and the applause which his countrymen were then bestowing upon him. They might applaud him, he said for his attention to the comforts and wants of his men, his care of his wounded, his attention to the sufferings of our allies, and his humanity to the enemy when subdued or captured.

His Lordship was interrupted with cheers that rent the skies between each instance of the merits of Lord Wellington's character. Upon these occasions, the carriage was stopped at St. Paul's, the Mansion-house, and in the square of Somerset-house.

At the Mansion-house, Lord Wellesley apprised the crowd that the Lord Mayor was a warm friend of Lord Wellington, and, with the chief Officers of the City, had often expressed approbation of his services, upon which they cheered the Lord Mayor loudly.

The crowd halted at Carlton-house, and cheered the Prince Regent most cordially. At St. James's they stopped, and cheered his Majesty; and Lord Wellesley having proposed the Duke of York and the army, his Royal Highness was loudly cheered.

On arriving at Apsley-house, Lord Wellesley took leave by returning thanks for the gratifying marks of attention he had received; assuring them at the same time, that he had not the vanity to apply them in the smallest degree to himself personally. Upon which the mob shouted, "we mean them for you too." "I receive them then," said Lord W., "as the most unequivocal proof of public spirit—of zealous attachment for your Prince—loyalty to your King—and of love for the true interests of our country. I receive them as a most gratifying proof of your opinion that the services of Lord Wellington, of myself and of the family, have always been directed to maintain the honor and dignity of the Crown, and to the promotion of your best interests."

LISBON, — AUGUST 23.

By a decree of the Cortes, permission has been granted to the city of Salamanca,

to place in the principal square the bust of Lord Wellington, with an inscription descriptive of their gratitude for having been freed from the French yoke.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

On Monday last the first regiment of Roxburgh Local Militia, under the command of the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, was inspected and reviewed by Major General Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. in the large Park at Ffleurs. The review commenced at one o'clock, by a general salute; after which, the regiment went through a variety of manœuvres with an accuracy, rapidity, and steadiness, which reflected very high honor on both officers and men. — The reviewing General expressed his approbation in very flattering terms; and Lord Ancram, who paid the most scrupulous attention during the whole of the review, to the different movements, was afterwards pleased to issue the following order:—

"Kelso, August 17, 1812.

"The Lord Lieutenant is happy in expressing his satisfaction with the First Roxburghshire Local Militia at their inspection.—The soldier-like appearance, and the correct discipline of the regiment, prove how much can be done, and in how short a period, by zealous officers and obedient men. The Lord Lieutenant, while he admires the accuracy with which the ordered movements were executed, could not but be pleased with some additional ones, which are so well calculated for this particular description of troops. He was much struck with the accuracy of the line formed by the previous wings or divisions from column in double quick time; with the activity and good order of the light company in covering the retreat of the battalion and alternate divisions; with the correctness of the sub-division intervals previous to the formation of the oblong square: and lastly, with their marching in line.

"He again takes this opportunity of expressing his concern, as he did at the late inspection of the second regiment of Local Militia, that the necessity of the time should require a reduction of a force so conspicuous for their discipline and good conduct.

(Signed) "ANCRAM, Lieut." "Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, commanding First Roxburgh Local Militia." The day was uncommonly fine, and a large and genteel assemblage of company added to the beauty of the scene. After the review, the officers were entertained by his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, with an elegant cold collation.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Admiral Tyler is appointed Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, in the room of Admiral Stappford. Sir R. Corbett has obtained an order from the Court of Chancery, to try an issue at the next Shrewsbury Assizes, to ascertain his claim to an estate of 100,000l. per annum: he at present labours in the East India ware-houses, for about a guinea a week.

M. Kinlock, who left Bengal, as passenger in the Lady Lushington, East Indiaman, after leaving St. Helena, was attacked with a dysentery and died, leaving a fortune of 50,000l. behind him, acquired in the Company's service; 40,000l. of which he has left to wounded Scotchmen, and 10,000l. to two friends.

A most handsome provision has been made for the family of the gallant General Le Marchant, who died with 39 balls in his body, while advancing and cheering at the head of his men. To the eldest son a pension is given of 300l. a year, to each of the four daughters 120l. a year, and to each of the three younger sons 100l. making in all 1200l. a year.

Before the dispatches of the battle of Salamanca arrived, the Marquis of Wellington, it is said, was in possession of the Prince Regent's promise under his own hand, to give him the first Garter in his power to bestow, and to recommend to Parliament, the moment it assembles, that a provision be made for his Lordship similar to that made for Lord Nelson.

So great is the scarcity of silver in Dublin, that it is common to pay for pence for the change of a pound note.

By private reports from Paris, we find, that about the end of last month, Massena, with 70,000 men, passed through Bayonne, to join the wreck of Marmont's army. There is no reason to feel dispirited at this, Massena has already shown that he is not more formidable than any of the tribe of Generals who have given way before British skill and bravery. It would even be difficult to find one leading them whose prowess

has been so completely fathomed. He has been beaten under every species of trial. The French letters give him ten thousand troops; but if this is the whole amount of the reinforcement which France can send to retrieve her fortunes in the Peninsula, what must be the exhausted state of her home defence? Could a more favourable moment be chosen for menacing her coast with a fleet? An operation that made her tremble for the safety of her naval arsenals, might, while it retarded future reinforcements, even relieve the allies of those which have already advanced.

MALTA MAIL.

PALERMO, JUNE 19.—Yesterday the General Extraordinary Parliament was solemnly opened by a Speech from His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince, which will remain impressed on the memories, and written in the hearts of the Sicilians, on account of the noble sentiments expressed in it by the illustrious Prince:—it was to the following purport:

"DEAR AND BELOVED SICILIANS. "From the moment my illustrious Father committed to my care the reins of Government, all my views have been solely directed to provide for your relief and benefit. To give, therefore, a stable aspect to the public affairs of the kingdom, I have judged it necessary to assemble this General Extraordinary Parliament, to provide for the necessities of the State, the emendation of the laws, and the reformation of abuses which have crept in by the lapse of time, and to establish a well regulated public order. With respect to the first object, the necessities of the State, I could have wished, my faithful Sicilians, that it had not been necessary to make any demand on you; but this is impossible in times of such scarcity, and when it is necessary to provide liberally for your defence against an enemy, who continually threatens to make you his slaves, to dissipate your substance, to gratify his caprice, and to tear from you your children, to be made the instruments of his ambitious and despotic designs; calamities from which, thank God, in consequence of the provident care of my August Parent, and efficacious aid of our powerful Ally, you have hitherto been exempt. I have taken care that you shall not want supplies in this unfortunate year of 1812, when the price of all commodities have so rapidly risen; but I am obliged to tell you, that in the present state of your finances, you must seriously apply yourselves to provide for the urgent necessities of the State, in which, I am certain, faithful Sicilians, you will generously exert yourselves with pleasure.

"As you are well convinced that a nation can never make itself respected and esteemed, but in proportion as it shall enact and maintain in rigour wise and beneficial laws, you will especially give your attention to this object. You have before you a happy example of this in Great Britain, our faithful Ally, whose wise and well-poised Constitution has raised her to that height of wealth and power to which she has attained, and which enables her to support the great contest in which she has engaged against the common enemy.

"Apply yourselves, then, faithful Sicilians, to these important objects, and do not suffer yourselves to be seduced by an immediate love of novelty by any abstract theories, or fantastical systems, ever dangerous in the discussion of such subjects; and equally to be avoided, is an excessive and superstitious attachment to certain old establishments and customs of your ancestors. By guarding carefully against each extreme, you will act equally for the glory and advantage of both the Throne and the Nation, and render memorable, in the annals of our history, the day in which was laid this foundation of national aggrandisement and glory.

"Recollect that the eyes of all Europe are fixed upon us, and let us exert ourselves to conduct to a glorious termination this great undertaking, which I trust in the Supreme Lord of all things, must at once increase the stability of the Throne, and the happiness of the subject. Be assured that you shall receive from me every assistance in my power."

The Hereditary Prince having concluded his animated discourse, the Archbishop of Palermo addressed the assembly to the same purpose, after which the Members separated, and with the beginning of next week the Session of this Parliament will commence.

(See Supplement.) PRINTED BY G. B. ROBERTS, AT THE Honorable Company's Printing Office, MOULDS-LANE.

Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1813.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

FROM JOSEPH TO MARSHAL MARMONT.

AREVALO, JULY 17.

MARSHAL and GENERAL—I have in obedience to the commands of the Emperor and King, my brother, communicated me through you, marched all the way I could collect to his place, where we bivouacued for the night. At El Escorial, Las Navas, and where I halted and reviewed them, mustered 13,000 men, besides the rest of the cavalry regiment of the Peace, amounting to 1200. I have now been reduced by fatigue and desertion (mostly the latter) to 10,000. All the Spaniards in my service have now deserted, and a few only, who about my person, as mounted orderlies and estafettes, are of that nation.

The troops that are with me are eager, ever, to meet the enemy, and we now await your orders.—Inform me, therefore, whether I am to effect a junction with you at Valladolid, or to await here the event of co-operation with the corps of General Bonnet, if it is your intention to cut my way to me across the Douro and the Pisuerga.

The enemy is represented as being at Rueda, Medina del Campo, in the heart of the Torres, and the Agueda. His force he has left in Salamanca is not

(Signed) "JOSEPH."

JOSEPH BONAPARTE TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE DUKE OF CADORE, (CHAMPAGNY.)

Place of the Escorial, July 10, 1812. My Imperial Brother having according to the information received here by the Estafettes from France, set out to prosecute the war which his Majesty has pleased to enter upon with Russia, his Majesty not having thought proper to reply to my former application, I am left no alternative but that of communicating with his Majesty through your Excellency.

I beseech then, Sir, to represent to Imperial Brother the distressed state in which the late events in Spain have placed me. I have been long without the means of paying my Majesty already knows, of paying my Spanish troops who remain faithful to my interests. The troops of the Emperor and King, my Brother, have hitherto subsisted by levying contributions upon the inhabitants; but the Spanish guards do not subsist in this manner, as their fellow countrymen are, one and all, actuated by a sense of hostility to the cause which they espoused, and which I am sent here to report. The superintendence of the huge department of Spain, which is to be made responsible for the maintenance of a stranger army, is a task which I have nothing but the name of a General commanding districts, but he is not able to procure it for my household. I know not; for yesterday a party of contrabandists (Guerrillas) approached the very gates of the Escorial, and fired off all the merinos and other cattle in a pistol-shot of the windows of my

When the Emperor and King, my brother, was pleased to confer upon me the honour of the Crown of Spain, it was guaranteed, and his Majesty guaranteed the government, that I should have 100,000 francs per annum for my establishment. I was never intrusted with the means of realizing it. Where does your Excellency suppose that I can turn under such circumstances (tracasseries) which weigh down? Again I entreat you to solicit attention of his Imperial and Royal Majesty to the affairs of Spain, and of his brother, Marshal Marmont

from Salamanca, that he expects me to collect what troops I can to join him in his campaign on the Douro. For this purpose, I proceed with my guards towards Penaranda, where the

corps d'armee intended to keep in awe this part of Spain is stationed. Tell the Emperor and King that I shall put myself under the orders of the Marshall, in furtherance of his Majesty's views, of which mark of obedience and respect I hope he will approve, and be the more induced to listen to your supplications on my behalf. All must be altered in this country; there must be a total change of administration before the finances can support even the handful of an army which follows my person. How then can his Majesty or your Excellency hope for the pay and subsistence of an immense army, which his Majesty supposes me to possess, in the present state of this country, now exhausted by three years incessant contributions.

"Be pleased to communicate to his Majesty the Emperor and King, that I mingle my sincere regret with his on the melancholy occasion of my brother's death—his unhappy fate weighs heavy on my heart! The event has been made known to me only within these few hours, for the estafettes for these six months past, have been uniformly sabred by the armed peasantry, and it is rarely that I hear from France, unless the intelligence is conveyed by means of a strong escort.

"Two of my Aid-de-Camps were lately basely assassinated, at the instigation of the English, on the way to Vittoria,* after surrendering themselves prisoners of war.

"The officer who is the bearer of this has instructions to enter into farther details, necessary, with your Excellency, or even to proceed to the head-quarters of my Imperial and Royal Brother, to urge my claims upon his goodness. Time presses, and some decision must speedily be taken, for this country is not to be restrained on the present system of administration.

"Your Excellency is requested to accept of the assurance of my consideration and esteem.

"JOSEPH."

"P. S. My sister, the Queen of Holland, will be pleased, through you, to receive my condolence on her loss. In one of the recent communications made to me by the Dukes of Wagram and Neufchatel (Berthier,) by order of the Emperor and King, I am charged with a disloyal intercourse with my brother Lucien. Assure his Majesty that my enemies are his also on this occasion, for I know nothing of the subject of their calumnies."

* We presume his "intrusive" Majesty, as the Spaniards call him, must here allude to some of Mina's gallant enterprises. The insinuation against the English is a scurrilous falsehood.

INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM THE PRETENDED KING TO MARMONT.

Madrid, July 10.

To the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

I have received at the proper time, all your accounts, which, in truth, are not only flattering, and I have taken my resolution in consequence. The most natural would be, if I were to leave something to chance, I have varied my idea, and though the new plan may not be conformable to your's, it is the most convenient to my own security. It is to go with half the army to (cypher), and thence to proceed to (cypher), unless I before receive information from you, that you have beaten and routed the English. Of this I flatter myself but little, notwithstanding the activity of (cypher) and (cypher), who have effected their junction with you. While you maintain the line of the Douro, I will maintain myself in (cypher), and perhaps may be able to join you by means of a rapid and retrograde march, which may disconcert the English phlegm; but if (cypher) and will be lost, I will proceed to our frontier, continuing with an escort to France, and dispatching the army from Iran.

I, however, still entertain hopes, founded on your activity and that of the other Generals, in the bravery and discipline of our troops, in your prudence, and the slowness of the enemy, and other causes which may retard and perhaps frustrate their plans. Mina is, and always will be (cypher). Observe this, Marshal, and in the mean time, accept the assurance of my regard.

Your's, JOSEPH.

AMERICA.

NEW-HAVEN, July 28. Since our paper went to press, several Captains of captured vessels have arrived in this city from

New London. From a very hasty conversation, we learn that on Thursday last a British squadron of five ships of war fell in with the brig Dispatch, capt. Mack, from Trinidad to this port, on board of which they put 150 masters and seamen, belonging to various American vessels, taken and sent for Halifax. Capt. Brown, passenger on board the Eliza Gracie, informs us, that he was prisoner on board the Africa, 64 gun ship, when the squadron chased the Constitution, and confirms our statement this day. He says that she escaped by the excellent seamanship of her Commander, for which the British Officers gave him full credit, and highly extolled her manoeuvring.

The same squadron, it will be seen has captured the United States brig Nautilus. The Nautilus was taken after a chase of eight hours. Commodore Brooks returned capt. Crane his sword in consequence of his good conduct, in endeavouring to save his vessel. All the Officers and crews were put on board the Africa, 64 guns, commanded by captain Bastard.

List of vessels taken and burnt by the squadron commanded by Commodore Brooks.

6th July, brig Minerva, Trott, from Liverpool, for Boston, sent into Halifax.

Ship Brutus Blunt, May, from Portsmouth, burnt.

8th, Schooner Mount Hope, Cottle, from a whaling voyage, for Nantucket, burnt.

10th, Schooner Argus, Star, from Lisbon, for New York, burnt.

11th, Ship Mechanic, Anderson, from Limerick, for Philadelphia, burnt.

12th, Ship Oronoke, Richards, from Lisbon, for New York, sent to Halifax.

Ship Eliza Gracie, Rogers, from Lisbon to New York, burnt.

13th, Brig Illuminator, from Havana, for Boston, sent to Halifax.

13th, Schooner Amaranth, Green, from Havana, for Boston, burnt.

15th, Schooner Citizen, Snow, from Baltimore, for Boston, burnt.

16th, Schooner Fame, Hunt, from Savannah, for Boston, burnt.

Schooner John and George, Isaacs, from Lisbon, for New York, sent to Halifax.

United States brig Nautilus, Crane, from New York, on a cruise, sent to Halifax.

23d, Schooner Eleanor, Aikin, from St. Croix, for Boston, burnt.

Brig Dispatch, Mack, from Trinidad for New Haven, given up to carry in prisoners, having about one-third of her cargo taken out. She had no specie taken out.

The ships Eliza Gracie and Oronoke, both taken the same day, belonging to Archibald Gracie and Sons, of New York. The Eliza Gracie had 10 or 12,000 dollars in specie taken from her.

IMPORTANT—FROM THE ARMY OF GENERAL HULL—A PROCLAMATION.

"Inhabitants of Canada!

"After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great Britain, have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, the standard of the Union now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect, not to injure you.

"Separated by an immense ocean and an extensive wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask you to avenge the one, or to redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessing of civil, political, and religious liberty, and their necessary result—individual and general prosperity; that liberty which gave decision to our councils, and energy to our conduct in a struggle for independence, which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—the liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world; and which afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement than ever fell to the lot of any people. In the name of my country, and the authority of Government, I promise

you protection in your persons, property, and rights; remain at your homes; pursue your peaceful and customary avocations; raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance; but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will break down all opposition; and that force is but the van-guard of a much greater. If, contrary to your own interests, and the just expectations of my country, you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued, and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens, and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk—the first attempt of the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner—instant death will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice, and humanity cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness—I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily. The United States offer you peace, liberty and security. Your choice lies between these and war, slavery, and destruction. Choose them, but choose wisely; and may He who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

"Head-quarters, July 12, 1812.
"WILLIAM HULL."

LONDON, SEPT. 14, 1812.

By the Mediterranean mail, which arrived on Saturday, our advices from Malta are brought down to the 25th of July, and those from Gibraltar to the 23d of August. Considerable exertion seemed to prevail in the naval and military operations in the Mediterranean. An expedition, under Admiral Fremantle, had been sent up the Adriatic. At the date of the dispatches, it had arrived at Lissa. The force was large, probably of not less than 6,000 men. Nothing was known of its precise objects at Malta, from which it last sailed; but these which such a force, with the proportionate naval means, might effect on the naked coast and disaffected population of the east and north of Murat's kingdom, naturally turned the chief expectation to that quarter. The islands on the Dalmatian shore were suggested, but those would scarcely be of sufficient interest for an expedition at the present time. If at a future period we should look to saving Greece from the grasp of Buonaparte, those islands would assume an importance to which they, however, are not yet entitled. This argument may be no more than a diversion; but even as such, it may have valuable purposes.

Capt. Flinders, the circumnavigator, has discovered that when the head of a ship is to the westward, there is an increase in the ship's compass.

Mr. Leach, late American resident at Algiers, has addressed a Circular to all his countrymen residing in the Mediterranean, informing them of the Dey's having rejected the American tribute, and prepared hostilities against American commerce. We mentioned this rupture some time ago.

His Majesty's sloop Bermuda, and the privateer, the Bon Genie, French, which they captured the day before the Bon Genie.

Printed by A. H. HARRISON, M.D.

2007-07-07 10:00

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The ship "Hesperus" from New York, arrived at New York, on the 10th inst. The ship "Hesperus" from New York, arrived at New York, on the 10th inst. The ship "Hesperus" from New York, arrived at New York, on the 10th inst.

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JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

BATAVIA, JUNE 14, 1813.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following important intelligence received by a vessel just arrived from the Mauritius.

Postscript to the Mauritius Govt. Gazette,
MARCH 27, 1813.

We have been favored with the following Extract of a Letter dated Cape of Good Hope, 14th February, 1813, which reached us late yesterday evening.

"The Horatio Frigate, Lord George Stuart, arrived here from Plymouth the 5th Instant, which Port she left the 11th December, she does not bring with her a single letter, and but very few papers, having sailed under sealed orders—I however procured the London Gazette Extraordinary, of the 8th of December last, for a short space of time, containing Dispatches from Lord Cathcart, dated the 11th and 15th November from St. Petersburg:—The most interesting part of which I send you; that of the 11th commences thus. "I have the honor to acquaint Your Lordship, that Bonaparte has escaped from the Government of Moscow, and has followed the road to Smolensko, by which he came. He proceeds to state the success of the Russians and Cossacks, in a variety of skirmishes with the French on their retreat, in which they have taken General Saunton, Quarter Master General of the whole French Army, and in all about 80 pieces of Cannon, several Colours, about 100 Ammunition Waggon, and 10,000 Prisoners. On the 30th October, the French Head-quarters were at Caletti; a Monastery near Borodino."

The distress of the French in their retreat is described to have been very great indeed. Sir R. Wilson says, their march on the main road was one which exhibited scenes of destruction without example in modern war, from the number of dead and dying men, and horses, many of them cut up for Food, Peasants houses every where on fire, ammunition Carriages blowing up, and quantities of wreck of every description." Letters have been intercepted from Beauharnois, to the Prince of Neufchatel, in which he allows his Division to be in a most critical situation, and after stating, that 400 horses died on the 6th, and twice as many on the 9th of November, (the dates of his last letters,) in consequence of which he was obliged to render most of his Artillery as unserviceable as possible, in his situation, and afterwards to bury them to prevent their fallings into the hands of the Russians, he concludes:—"I must frankly own to your Highness the sufferings the last 3 days have so much distressed the Soldiers, that I think them little able to make any effort

"at present. Many men died with hunger or cold, others being driven to despair, suffer themselves to be taken by the enemy."

Previous to Bonaparte's retreat from Moscow with his whole army, he made three several attempts to run away with an Escort of only 6,000 Cavalry, which attempts were completely frustrated by the activity of the Russians and Cossacks, being obliged each time to return to Moscow with great loss—Lord C. says, "It is not ascertained where Bonaparte himself was so late as the 9th of November 1812."

Private letters however say that he is with Murat and a chosen body of 15,000 men, composed of his Imperial Guards and best Troops which he has detached from the main army in hopes of being able to escape into some part of Prussian Poland.

The Arch Duke Charles has refused the command of the Austrian army offered to him by his Brother the Emperor of France.

The Russian Fleet was expected in England hourly when the Horatio left it.

It is reported from Spain that Souchet, Sorit, and Prince, or rather King Joseph, have formed a conjunction and advancing with great rapidity,—have obliged Lord Wellington to evacuate Madrid and fall back upon Sir R. Hill's position.—Marmont is also advancing to the same point.—It is hoped however that with his own force consisting of 49,000 men and Sir R. Hill's of about 36,000 men including Portuguese, he will yet be able to stand his ground against the United force of the Enemy.—Lord W. was obliged to leave the worst cases amongst his Sick and Wounded at Madrid.

Parliament have voted 100,000l. to purchase Lands for Lord W. and his Heirs for ever—in reward of his Services.

AMERICA.

Sir G. Prevost, is in the Field, near Niagara, with 7,000 men.—The American Army in the same Neighbourhood 10,000. Major-General Brock, is still advancing against the Americans in Upper Canada. There is a flying report here that he had brought the Americans to action and was killed in the contest,—but I hope the report is not true—indeed it is by no means generally believed.

A Large Fleet goes out immediately to America.

The Earl of Moira was to leave England in a few months as Governor General of all the Honorable East India Company's Possessions and of His Majesty's settlements East of the Cape of Good Hope.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molendina.

